

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1875.

STATE OF VERMONT.

By Asahel Peck, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

In obedience to long-established custom, and recognizing the duty of its proper observance and its beneficial influence on a people, I do hereby appoint Friday, the sixteenth day of April next, to be observed by the people of the State as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I recommend that the people of the State on that day abstain from all unnecessary labor and business, and devote the day to religious exercises, and to the consideration of the duties of the citizen.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at Montpelier, this 25th day of March, A. D. 1875, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the sixtieth.

ASAHHEL PECK,
Governor.

Some efforts have been made.

to obtain a commutation of the Pomeroy's sentence by Gov. Gaston, some gentle Boston ladies have been vigorously petitioning that his sentence may be carried out. There is no doubt that the hanging of the boy will be a just punishment, but it seems hardly the thing for ladies to make active efforts to secure it. But woman is going to help rule this country, we suppose, and if so, we may yet expect to see her kindly assisting at executions, and exclaiming her "refining influence" upon them.

Gen. Spinner, whose bold signature has so long been esteemed precious all over the land, has resigned. He has been United States treasurer for fourteen years, and has been a good one, honest and faithful in his attention to duty, and a good example to all officials. He will doubtless be missed in the treasury, for it is said that it did a man more good to hear him swear than to hear a Methodist minister pray. Anything signed F. E. Spinner will be gladly received at this office, as we wish something to remember him by. John C. New, of Indianapolis, is to be his successor.

The Connecticut Valley Agricultural Institute is evidently doing good work. Their meetings are shorted into three instead of five sessions. A meeting at Hartford, last week, brought out papers from some of the strong men of that fertile valley and elsewhere. Mr. E. D. Douglas, of Whiting, gave an interesting address which was highly complimented by the Hartford papers and other journals represented. The Hartford Courant suggests its publication in pamphlet form, and the Springfield Union says: "The address of Mr. Douglas was considerably discussed and was universally conceded to be the most instructive discourse on farm topics yet presented to the Institute."

Exciting election canvasses are not confined to the United States. The Republic of Colombia, South America, is now undergoing the throes of an election excitement. Both parties claim to fear military interference. To prevent it and to ally the fears, the present incumbent of the executive office undertook to secure written pledges from the Commander-in-chief of the Colombian Guard and his chief officers, that they would not take any part in the election. These officers refused to comply. The Commander-in-chief was forthwith compelled to resign his post, and the portfolio of the Minister of War was taken from General Santos Domingo Vila. President Perez then sent a special message on the subject to Congress, stating that he had done, and desiring the advice of that body. Congress replied that the matter being of a purely executive nature it must decline to interfere, although, if the idea of the President could be carried out, Congress would willingly assent. The action of the President has intensified the excitement, and there are serious fears of a revolution.

All reports indicate that all the powers of Europe, and particularly those of the continent, are engaged in the bringing out to the utmost possible extent their military resources, and rumors of wars are plenty. France is engaged in a great race with Prussia, with the latter power a good way ahead. Each power is getting up an army of about a million and a half of men, and the money expenditures for material are simply enormous. Russia can't bear to see Prussia so much ahead, and is putting forth its utmost efforts in the same way. Austria, of course, must do something to keep up the balance, while Italy and all the smaller powers are doing as much in proportion to their ability. All these millions of soldiers are taken from the ranks of producers and have to be supported by the rest, and all the thousands of millions of dollars come out of the pockets of the people by a taxation in which they for the most part have nothing to say. What is to be the end? It will be a general convulsion of all Europe, which should of course be avoided, but the ambitious kings from their thrones, then the cost in lives and money might be afforded. But it is more to be a few insignificant changes in geographical boundaries, the putting this or that power to the front in European affairs, it is altogether too great a price to pay. We in the United States are happy in being able to look on and feel that it is none of our funeral which ever side wins. But let us hope, if the war is to come, that it will have a result in advancing political freedom in Europe which its authors do not anticipate.

The latest intelligence from the Keystone State is about equally divided between accounts of the execution of the floods and the mining troubles, though the labor strikes have the zest of the greater excitement. There are numerous strikes among the various collieries, and the miners collect in mobs, arming themselves and attempting by violence to prevent other laborers from working. Some very bad cases of rioting and violence are reported. Why these unfortunate demonstrations are allowed to proceed to such extent by the authorities who are bound in duty to preserve the peace, beyond the comprehension of the average citizen. It seems to be

as clear as any other axiom, that the lawlessness and violence which we are to-day called upon to report, follow as the natural result of the principle of strikes. This principle is nothing less than the wrongful righting of a real or fancied wrong. The violence is its legitimate effect. All good citizens should discourage the initiatory principle as well as frown upon the acts of outrage afterwards committed.

But, after all, the strongest feature of labor strikes is their utter impolicy. They seldom effect their purpose and aim. On the contrary those engaging in them are sure to be losers by the act. No laborer can afford to be idle for weeks and months perhaps, to say nothing of the possibility of permanent loss of his place. They ought, therefore, to be intelligent enough to know that employers, as a rule, are governed in prices by their own necessities. If they were to yield to the clamorous demands of strikers and on that account be compelled to fail, the result would be equally disastrous to employer and employee. A little common sense introduced into Workingmen's Unions, and put in addresses made to them, would now do about as much good as any "moral suasion" effort. At least the experiment would be worth trying.

The Tilton-Beecher trial has reached its eleventh week in the Brooklyn city court. The interest of the country has not abated though the people confess to a weariness of the subject. There seems to be a determination to follow the testimony closely enough to form an intelligent opinion as to Mr. Beecher's guilt or innocence. There is pretty generally an inclination to fairness in weighing the testimony and a determination to arrive at just conclusions if possible. The exceptions to this rule are a few journals which seem determined to convince the public that the great preacher is guilty whether the testimony will warrant such a conclusion or not. The defendant has been two days upon the stand and on Friday reached the most important part of his testimony. He flatly, squarely and unequivocally denies all criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton; he says that he did not go to Montreal for advice, but that Moulton first came to him. Tilton's friend and charged Beecher, not with having debauched Mrs. Tilton, but simply accused him of slandering Theodore, securing his discharge from Bowen's employment, and thus ruining Tilton's prospects. Mr. Beecher's magnanimity thus appealed to, asserted itself omnipotent over his caution and discretion, and in the poignancy of his grief at having been a participant in slander which had thus ruined his young friend, he gave vent to inconsiderate expressions of regret and half suggested the imputing of that famous "confession," which was afterward turned to his hurt by designing enemies. These are in brief the important points in the testimony thus far. It is thought that it may require two weeks to receive all of Mr. Beecher's testimony and get through with the cross-examination. The utterances of this witness will be noted with intense interest, for the Tribune truly says: "It is not too much to say that so far as the public verdict is involved Mr. Beecher's testimony, on direct and cross-examination, will end the controversy finally."

On the day of the Ticonderoga fire occurred the five link strike of the Sentinel of that place, with characteristic enterprise round and got out an "Extra," containing a full report of the fire with a list of the losers. But the glory of this extra was a foretelling of the "burned district," which is a statistic appearance it is impossible to describe in correct English. Tobin's special artist, or perchance Tobin himself, probably carved it out on a pine board with a jackknife. It is an accurate representation of Tilton at midnight, when silvered Silene is passing the night with lord Sol, and has presented her mischievous children, the children of the night, by burying them underneath a bedstead of clouds two thousand miles thick. It is a good map, a beautiful map—considering—and we never saw its equal in a "metropolitan daily." Long life to Tobin, whose establishment, we are happy to see, is not marked on the "burned district," and may the Ticonderoga and their neighbors appreciate his ability and enterprise as they deserve.

Civil Rights.

In a recent editorial in the Chicago Tribune, upon the effects of the civil rights bill, the opinion was expressed that the bill would be a constitutional test of the measure would come from the north, instead of the south, and would probably emanate from New York, Boston or Chicago. This opinion is in a fair way to be verified. A few days ago a colored man entered Burke's restaurant in Chicago, took his seat at the table, and ordered his breakfast. The waiter, also colored, instead of serving him, reported to Mr. Burke for instructions. He received briefly but promptly. They were to the effect that it was not consistent with the character of his business to serve a black gentleman, and that he now goes elsewhere. The latter did not, and at once went before the United States commissioner and swore out a warrant against Mr. Burke for violation of the civil rights law. The issue thus made fairly and squarely, without any nonsense or circumlocution. Thus it will probably happen that the abolition city of Chicago will bring the first test case before the United States supreme court involving the constitutionality of the civil rights law.

The Colonization Society.

It would appear that this once famous and useful society has become somewhat like a lighted lamp in the day time. The annual report, published in the April number of the African Repository, states that twenty-seven emigrants have been sent to Liberia during the current year. The cost of that operation was \$447, at the same time the payments for salaries and expenses were \$9807.90. Thus the running of the machinery was at more than double the cost of the work for which the machinery was constructed. In fact, the total expenses of the society for the year were over \$15,000. The committee which has charge of the finances "earnestly recommended to the executive committee to employ whatever instrumentalities they may judge wisest to arouse the public mind in behalf of the work and the claims of the society." The publication of these statistics, however, will prove rather damaging to the cultivation of any effective enthusiasm in the life of the society.

Poverty in our Midst!—Students dead Broke!

One of the most pitiable cases ever witnessed in this section of the country came to the notice of the writer last Wednesday as he was travelling on the Addison railroad.

As the morning train south stopped at Ticonderoga, loud talking and expostulation were heard.

On entering the station the cause of the excitement was discovered. Two well-dressed young men, one claiming to be a student in college and the other assuming the role of a drummer for a wholesale drug house, stood at the ticket office trying to persuade the station agent to pass them to Leicester Junction. Objects of pity truly were these young men as the tears rolled down their cheeks and they told how they had spent the night in the streets, how they had been turned out of everything they possessed and were now many miles from home, friendless and penniless! What should they do? The ticket agent at first was inclined to pity them but after a brief consultation with the conductor he hardened his heart and turned a deaf ear to the entreaties of the youthful mendicants. Alas! for the rarity of human sympathy! At last the young men found their way to the depot at Ticonderoga. Although but a moment before they had not a cent, yet the magic sound of the whistle was able to procure the necessary cash and they jumped on board with a freshness and an agility hardly compatible with the story of their hard work at the fire. The young men said nothing on their way to the Junction, for their hearts were depressed. On their arrival at the depot, where the sad story to meet the Higgins and his kind heart was touched by their condition. He freely gave them the entertainment they asked for.

On the evening train their misfortune began again, for the conductor having been warned would not listen to them. They insisted they had no money,—"he might search them if he wished." The conductor reached for his cord and at the moment he remarked that no man could ride in his train unless he paid his fare. Visions of passing the night in some lonely pasture or on the edge of the railroad track were not at all pleasing to the delicate sensibilities of the travelers and the result was a second "raise." Our young friends were completely disconcerted, and despite the recollections of their success in getting to the Junction, they were only awakened on the arrival of the train at Middlebury. Here they got off, and strange to say, the "drummer" entered college in the same class as his friend. These young men tell their friends of the fire at Ticonderoga, but they do not say anything about their journey home. It may be a tender subject. We hope not, for poverty is a thing that is not to be talked of like a disease. It is a little advice to Sophomores: Don't run all over the country on "RAM" business unless you are plentifully supplied with money and can afford such luxuries, for if you beg your hotel accommodations and try to cheat the railroad, some conductor may be so foolish as to tell some junior about it.

A Champion Walkist.

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What will You do with Your Dead?

This question is one that a great many do not seem to think about, or practically answer, until some loved one is taken away; and then one of the first things to be done is to secure a place to lay them out. It is a wise or best for any one to do this before it is too late. It is a question that seems to me and others that the people of this village and vicinity are not awake to the importance of this subject, and do not act upon it as they should. In 1830 there was an organization formed in this village, and known as the "West Burying Ground Association." The men who formed that association at that time, and joined it from time to time, secured for themselves and descendants a quiet resting place; and many of their descendants are living here now, and are the lots their fathers purchased. By the increase of population the lots that were not only immediately exhausted, but very many more land purchased and laid out into lots (except that which was designed to be used for the poor and strangers, and that purchase enlarged the cemetery to its present size. There are not at this time any good lots for sale in all that cemetery. Last fall the prudential committee called special meetings of the association to devise ways and means to purchase more land, but only a very few came to these meetings, and for several reasons the matter was dropped and nothing done. There are a very few lots that have not been taken, but they have been rejected so long as there were better ones for sale.

Now, if there should come to this community within a short time some fatal epidemic (and it is not impossible), what will you do with your dead? Will you let the prudential committee to purchase more land, and secure for yourselves and friends a last resting place, or will you wait until your loved ones are in their coffins, and then have no place to bury them out of your sight? Such a course would not be wise.

The Holy Land at Present.

During this season of sacred festivals the latest information from the Holy Land conveying, as it does, much relating to the region as a field for residence and immigration, rises very curiously. It was elicited by Sir Moses Montefiore, the wealthy London Jew, who desired to benefit the people of his nation who have settled in the Holy Land, and to build a Jewish colony. One writer states that there is some extensive, fertile and well-watered land on the roadway between Jerusalem and Hebron, and he says that this could be adapted for the reception of poor families and the water could be made available for working mills and factories. Another affirms that there is a similar fertile tract at Hebron, the high place of Samuel, and he adds that at Hebron there is land which already produces corn, wine, oil, silk and cotton, mineral waters, salt and actually coal. We also learn that there are many fertile and irrigated regions in Galilee. The trouble, however, in the agricultural development of the Holy Land, lies in the fact that among the natives there is a great deal of ignorance and they do not know how to plow or plant; for they are for the most part Arabians. There is great need of capital, which if it could only be supplied at a rate of five per cent, would give very satisfactory returns. A proper system of apprenticeship for the boys of Jerusalem—who are said to be quite precocious—is also recommended, and an effort is made to see that they are being made on the Joppa farm. The Hebrews are troublesome in some sections but the requisite assistance can be obtained from the Turkish Government. Thus we see that the Holy Land begins to be talked about and prospected very much like the newly-opened regions of our own Great West.

The Marrying Age in Europe.

The British Government some time ago issued a series of rather novel instructions to its representatives on the Continent of Europe, requiring them to collect information as to the earliest age at which marriages can be celebrated according to law in the various States. The work was done, and the several reports have just been published in the form of a parliamentary paper. It appears that in Hungary males may marry at fourteen and females at twelve, provided they belong to either the Greek or Roman Church; but if they have been brought up in the heresies of Protestantism they must wait till they are respectively eighteen and fifteen; whereas in Austria persons are minors until they attain the age of twenty-four, and they must not marry before that without the formal consent of both their parents. In Denmark a man may not marry under twenty, nor a girl under sixteen; but in the other parts of Scandinavia a man must be twenty-one. In Belgium and France eighteen and fifteen are the respective limits. In Bavaria four different laws applying to as many districts fix the ages from twelve to fifteen for girls and from sixteen to eighteen for boys. In Switzerland there is no uniformity at all, each canton apparently having gone its own way in this business. The ages appointed there range from twelve to seventeen, for girls, and fourteen to twenty for the other sex. In Greece the ages are eighteen and fifteen; so they are in Roumania, but in Russia they are eighteen and sixteen. In Turkey there are no laws upon the subject at all; but the same story is told of the marriage of girls at fourteen, provided they have attained the requisite knowledge of the Christian religion."

The importance of this new creation of Cardinals by His Holiness Pius IX. must be obvious at a glance—two only of the six new Cardinals being Italian, and the other four red hats being accorded to England, to Belgium, to Prussia and to the United States.

The following are the six illustrious prelates who have been promoted by His Holiness as members of the Sacred College, and who will henceforth be enrolled in the purple of Cardinals:

(1) Henry Edward, Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, in England; born at Tottenham in Hertfordshire, on July 15, 1808; educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, and elected to the Archbishopric of Westminster on June 8, 1865, as successor to Cardinal Wiseman.

(2) John, Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, in the United States; born at Brooklyn on March 20, 1810; raised to the Episcopate as Coadjutor on May 31, 1843; transferred to Albany on May 31, 1847, and advanced to the Archbishopric of New York on May 6, 1854.

(3) Nicolaus, Cardinal Ledochowski, Archbishop of Gnesen, in Prussia; born at Gork on October 29, 1822; raised to the Archbishopric of Thobes in partibus on September 30, 1861, and transferred to Posen on January 8, 1866.

(4) Victor Auguste Isidore, Cardinal Deschamps, Archbishop of Malines (Mechlin), in Belgium; born at Melle, in the diocese of Ghent, on December 6, 1810; raised to the Episcopate as Coadjutor on September 20, 1865, and promoted to the Archbishopric of Malines on December 29, 1866.

(5) Pietro, Cardinal Giannelli, Archbishop of Sardes in Lydia; born at Terni on April 11, 1807, and raised to the Episcopate on June 6, 1858.

(6) Dominico, Cardinal Bartolini, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops, who is not recorded in the date and place of whose birth are not recorded on the book of the Catholic Hierarchy.

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